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Business Notices.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and
ders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be
cerved at the following branch offices in New-York.
Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
No. 950 Broadway, between 222 and 23a 23a 23a, tall 8 p.m.
No. 308 Weat 23d-st., 10 a. in. to 8 p.m.
No. 1007 3d-ave., near 37th-st. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
No. 1.007 3d-ave., near 60th-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
No. 180 East 125th-st., near 32-ave., 10 a.m. to 7.38
m.

p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-st.
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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

TOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone has joined the agitation against the American Copyright bill. === The Queen has given the balance of the Women's Jubilee Fund, \$350,000, to a London hospital. The American athletes were warmly welcomed_at Dublin. === Count Karolyi, Austrian | Brooklyn Eagle" says: Ambassador at London, will retire from active service. - Panama Canal shares have fallen 60 francs for the last week . Mail has been received from the flooded cities of Mexico.

Domestic .- The reunion of the First Army Corps took place at Gettysburg. ==== A heavy gale blew en the New-England coast = Stephen B. Elkins expressed the most hopeful views of the outcome of the political campaign. === General Lew Wallace decided to prepare a biography of General Harrison. = General Sheridan reached Fort Monroe; his condition seemed greatly improved. = The New-Jersey Sunday closing law was obeyed at Long Branch and disregarded at Gloucester.

City and Suburban .- A Jersey City grocer shot himself and a woman whom his wife disliked and both will die. = Robbers ransacked a flat in Park-ave, by daylight and stole a quantity of silverware. === Brouty, who killed the Mount Vernon police officer, claimed that he fired in self-defence. === The month opened with a cool day, but many thousands of people visited meeting.

with light rain, followed by fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 65 3-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes party rallies every vote to serve the interests the ocean postage.

Happy the man, living or dead, who is fortunate in his biographer! General Harrison enjoys this felicity. His life is to be written by General Lew Wallace, whose fame as a literary artist is secure. The work will not be an ordinary campaign biography, but a finished literary. product. General Harrison and the Republican | educating the people. party are to be congratulated.

General Sheridan suffered no drawback by his transfer on board ship. In fact, the benefits of the change showed themselves in the first few hours of the voyage. The chances of his recovery now seem excellent, although the point of danger has not been passed. In his cottage by the sea all the conditions will combine to promote his rapid advance on the road to health.

Humane people will learn with gladness that there is a prospect of disposing of the city's superfluous dogs by a method less primitive and less revolting than that hitherto employed. Some successful experiments have been made with electricity, and it is estimated that the necessary plant can be supplied for the trifling sum of \$900. The State has just decided to execute murderers by electricity instead of the noose. It will be in harmony with this seemly reform if the city shall substitute an electric current for the drowning-cage at the dog-pound.

Rarely does record have to be made of a more brutal and cold-blooded crime than the murder of Policeman Wood at Mount Vernon by the ruffian whom he was ordered to arrest. The policeman was brave and fearless, but, knowing the character of the man he had to deal with, he did not act with as much prudence as the circumstances warranted. At the same time, if he had been properly supported by his associate officers, who lagged behind in a cowardly manner, the result would doubtless bave been different. The stigma affixed to these men will be ineffaceable. As for the murderer, it is hard to conceive of a plainer case for the hangman.

President Cleveland has announced the reclassification of the Civil Service which has been expected for some time. For Mr. Cleveland to pose as a Civil Service Reformer now recalls a familiar adage. Still, it was to be expected that he would make some effort to rehabilitate himself after having made as partisan a use of the offices as if he had never made pretensions to being a reformer. But we have been assured on the highest authority that no one "any longer attaches any importance to the utterances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service reform." Of course, then, no importance is to be attached to the re-classification.

grove which bears the name of General House has a Committee on Engrossed Bills,

the memorable battle. An address of welcome was made by Governor Beaver, to which | the fact remains that a large number of bills a fitting response was given by General John at every session either are not correctly en-C. Robinson, who succeeded Reynolds in com- grossed or were badly drafted. One has only mand of the Corps. Not all of the War Gov- to glance through a volume of the session laws ernors expected to be present responded when to become aware of this fact. Not a few mistheir names were called, but the exercises proved interesting and successful. General appear in the bills, and readers are informed Longstreet and General Fairchild were among the speakers. Gettysburg is already filled with people, but the interest in the anniversary will a bill reaches the Executive Chamber so deincrease rather than diminish for the next two | fectively drawn as to become its own execudays.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

It is well that both parties enter upon the Presidential contest this year with the conviction that the struggle is to be close and uncertain. If there were good reason to count upon a Republican victory as certain, no one who cares for the permanent success of Republican principles would wish to turn the campaign from a serious study into a frolic. Nor are the Democrats likely to blunder through excess of confidence. A significant event is Brooklyn Eagle," ending in this confession: The chances are more nearly even between the parties than either like to admit, and New-York and Indiana are the battleground" The statement is in part erroneous, for THE TRIB-UNE and other Republican journals have repeatedly published the very facts which "The Eagle" submits, showing that Indiana, with either Connecticut or New-Jersey, will give the Republicans a victory, or that New-York, without either of the other States named, will elect Mr. Harrison. As "The Eagle" puts it : With New-York the Republicans could not help winning; without New-York they could win if Indiana, with New-Jersey or Connecticut, went for them."

In Presidential campaigns since the war, Indiana and Connecticut have gone Republican three times, in 1863, 1872 and 1880, while they have gone Democratic only twice, in 1876 and 1884. Indiana was carried by the Democrats only when Mr. Hendricks was running for Vice-President, first with Mr. Tilden and then with Mr. Cleveland, and his great influence in the State that party has now lost. The vote of the people two years ago, when Senator Harrison was a candidate for re-election, was the more significant because the Prohibition vote was then 6,000 larger than in the Presidential election of 1884, while the labor vote was 3,700 smaller, and yet the Republican had a plurality of 3,300, whereas Mr. Cleveland had a plurality of 6,500 over Mr. Blaine. So far as it is possible to judge the future by the past, the conclusion is warranted that Indiana is likely to vote for General Harrison. As to other Western States, "The

California is not seriously to be considered as Democratic Presidential quantity. Neither are any of the other States specially named; they may vote Democratic some other year, but not this year. The sure Republican States outnumber the sure Democratic States in the Electoral College as 182 outnumbers 153.

If the Democrats have no right to expect Indiana or any other Western State, the safe Republican vote rises to 197, the Republicans need only four more to win, and a Democratic defeat in either of the doubtful Eastern States or in any Southern State would be fatal to Mr. Cleveland. These are certainly sound reasons for regarding the coming contest without excess of confidence.

The three Eastern States upon which the result turns are crowded with workers whose employment and wages depend upon the protective tariff. The overshadowing necessity is to make this issue clear to them. President Cleveland has done his part, and Republicans thank him. Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Mills out-of-town pleasure resorts. ____ The Irish-Ameri- are doing what they can, and the debate on the can Anti-Free Trade League held an enthusiastic | bill which they have forced nearly every Democratic member to support helps to educate The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Warmer, voters every day. Every vote of the Democratic majority to uphold and perpetuate the power of a Democratic trust over American industry and labor, such as the bi-chromate combination, which the House voted to uphold on Saturday, opens the eyes of manufacturers and workingmen. The pretence that the Democratic party seeks to strike off these shackles from industry is shown to be false when that of foreign producers and Southern agents in this country. If such speeches as those of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Reed could be placed in the hands of every voter and read in the hearing of those who cannot read, the result would not long be in doubt. Three Eastern States are doubtful, only because it is questioned whether the Republican party has lost the faculty of

THE MACHINERY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

"The Poughkeepsie Eagle," one of whose editors has been an Assemblyman for several years, discusses the methods by which business is transacted in the Legislature. The chief point made is that the provision of the Constitution requiring that the vote on the final passage of all bills shall be taken by ayes and noes ought to be repealed. "The Eagle" calculates that at least half the session is consumed in calling the roll on third reading. and it argues that without detriment to legislation the exercise might be dispensed with in a majority of cases.

Some modification of the legislative methods now in use in this State could doubtless be made to the public advantage. The point which "The Eagle" makes against the Committee of the Whole as an unnecessary contrivance is well taken. But if the Constitutional requirement in question should be repealed, it is to be feared that the door would be opened to hasty and improvident legislation. Dispense with the ayes and noes on the final passage of bills and the chances for jobs to slip through would be increased. If the Legislature needs more time for the transaction of business, let the weekly recess be curtailed or abandoned altogether and let the sessions begin at an earlier hour. It is interesting to note that the courts have held that an act passed without taking the ayes and noes is not necessarily to be regarded as void. In other words, the Constitutional provision is directory, but not mandatory. Still another way is open to the Legislature of relieving the strain. The Constitution provides that "the Legislature shall by general laws confer upon Boards of Supervisors of the several counties such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may from time to time deem expedient." The Legislature is appealed to year after year for legislation which ought to be sought for from these local boards. To enlarge the legislative functions of the Supervisors is to give the Legislature more time for the consideration of measures of general interest and to diminish the number of roll calls by diminishing the

There is another point to which no reference is made in the article under consideration, but which ought not to be lost sight of in a discussion looking to improved legislative ma-The feature of yesterday's celebration at chinery. We refer to the necessity of devis-Gettysburg was the gathering of the sur- ing some method of securing the correct draftvivors of the First Army Corps in the ing and engrossing of bills. To be sure, each

number of bills.

Reynolds, who fell on the first day of and these committees regularly report that they find bills "correctly engrossed." But takes in grammar, in spelling, in construction, in a footnote that the mistakes are "so in the original." Besides, it sometimes happens that tioner. A remedy for this discreditable state of things ought promptly to be sought for.

INDEPENDENTS UNMASKED.

The Independents of 1884 angrily resented the charge that free trade lay at the bottom of their revolt against the Republican party. It was a fact that could not be denied that their leaders almost without exception were opponents of Protection. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Schurz, Mr. White, Mr. Godkin, Colonel Codman and President Eliot were Free Traders. The newspapers which supported the careful review of the situation by "The the Mugwump revolt were on the same side of the economic question. These facts were notorious. But whenever an Independent was accused of insincerity in his tirades about the Mulligan letters, he would grow red in the face and protest that it was simply a question of public morals brought on by an unfit nomination, and that free trade had nothing to do with his opposition to Mr. Blaine. This position was held in the face of the following letter, written by Mr. Curtis before the nomination of Mr. Blaine:

Yours of 8th inst. received. The Independents of New-York hold the balance of power, and no man more obnoxious to them than Mr. Blaine could be nominated for the Presidency; and the principal reason for this is the strong following he has in Pennsylvania. The Independents are anti-Protection, and whoever we do elect must favor revenue reform. Neither Blaine, Arthur nor Logan can carry New-York. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. To J. A. Kitzmiller, esq., Gettysburg, Penn.

Mr. Curtis and his followers vehemently opposed Mr. Blaine, who had the strong Protection State of Pennsylvanis behind him. They were anti-Protection, as he had asserted. and the man whom they were to elect favored revenue reform. President Cleveland fully justified the confidence of the Independents, who had conducted a mud-flinging campaign in his behalf, when he wrote his free-trade Message. They had insisted upon having a candidate who would antagonize Protection. President Cleveland did not disappoint them. He earned their support as Free Traders in a new campaign.

That support President Cleveland already has. "Harper's Weekly," "The New-York Times," "The Evening Post," "The Boston Herald," and "The Springfield Republican" are now advocating his election as a tariff reformer. All masks have been dropped; all disguises and pretexts flung aside. There is no pretence of rebuking the Republican party for improper nominations. There is no talk about men who are better or worse than their parties. There is no cant about public morality and "tattooed character." There is no can nization of President Cleveland as the patron saint of Civil Service reform. There are neither wanton assaults upon the character of the Republican candidate, nor mock heroics over the President as the purest of the pure and the highest type of Americanism. The free-trade Independents take the man whom they followed into the mire four years ago and whom they no longer dare to pronounce a Civil Service Reformer, and they are satisfied with him because he is a Free Trader, like themselves. Hypocrisy is at an end. False issues are abandoned, lying pretexts are thrust aside, and Free Traders are openly working for free trade.

THE KIND OF PATRICIAN HE IS.

The Democratic newspapers, being utterly attack General Harrison, are trying to create prejudice against him as a "patrician." The sole basis of this is that General Harrison has an honorable ancestry. Mr. Watterson makes the longest flight in this direction. He compares the Republican candidate with his grandfather, and says:

The present Harrison is not that sort of a man He lives in a palace, and drinks only champagne out of cut glass. He never wore homespun in his life, and would not know a coon-skin. He is a cold, selfish, exclusive, arrogant and vain patrician. He hates a poor man worse than the devil hates hely water. There is nothing popular or magnetic about

For the first week in the campaign this is better than Mr. Watterson's average. The 'palace' which Mr. Harrison lives in is a plain brick house, surrounded with a picket fence, and his manner of life is probably as far from Mr. Watterson's description of it as his home is from being a "palace." As for wearing homespun, that would imply extravagance, and not economy, since the development of American manufactures. The fact is that General Harrison is literally a poor man. He is poor because he gave up some of the best years of his life to the service of his country, while his Democratic competitor was saving up his life and strength for his subsequent distinguished career in the personal administration of capital punishment. General Harrison is poor because a large proportion of his professional earnings has been expended upon philanthropic and benevolent objects. It was said in Chicago by one of his representatives that he would not be able to accept a nomination for the second place, simply because he could not afford to give up for a comparatively small salary the years which he would otherwise employ in providing a competency for his old age. The total value of his possessions does not reach, it is said, the sum of \$20,000. It is a glorious tribute to the democratic nature of our institutions, so often charged with plutocratic tendencies, that a man without fortune can be chosen the candidate of a great party for a position which has been said to be the most distinguished that

can be held by man. The attempt to make General Harrison out a "patrician" who "drinks champagne out of cut glass" is silly, and may as well be dropped. It is no discredit to a man in this country, any more than in any other, that his ancestors have won honorable distinction. General Harrison has no reason to be ashamed of the fact that his grandfather was President of the United States. He certainly was not nominated because he was his grandfather's grandson, but because he is in himself a strong character, and has proved his abilities and his courage, both upon the battlefield and in the Senate. There is just one kind of aristocracy which the sensible American likes and admires-the aristocracy of talent. General Harrison belongs to it of his own right, and if he finds himself there in company with his ancestors, no one will think the less of him for it. The remarkable reception the people of Indianapolis have given to his nomination shows what a warm regard his neighbors have for him. The man whom the children all about his home know as "Grandpa Harrison" can hardly be cold or exclusive. Patricians of the kind Mr. Watterson describes do not live in plain brick houses,

nor are their fortunes quite so modest as Gen-

eral Harrison's. The truth is that no more democratic nomination for the Presidency has ever been made.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The half year ends with business at a lower ebb than at any other time for several years. Prices decline and idle money accumulates; failures grow more numerous, the exchanges show a decline in the volume of business transacted, and a great strike of iron workers has commenced. Meanwhile Congress continues its work on a tariff bill which is recognized in all parts of the country as an im-

portant cause of depression, and the crop prospects again appear somewhat less favorable. The earnings of railroads which please to report show gains slightly larger than their increase in mileage, but the rapid spread of wars of rates makes it doubtful whether this good sign should be accounted of importance.

The strike of iron workers comes at a time when that great industry is peculiarly embarrassed by the opening of many new establishments, while the demand is sinking. The Amalgamated Association seems to consider that it would be a good thing to have many works idle for some months, while the manufacturers claim that they can better afford to keep their works idle than to grant the wages demanded by the workers. The impression at Pittsburg that the strike will not last seems to ignore the fact that the state of the business offers only scanty profits or possible losses to works that continue production. Many concerns have suspended without any dispute about wages. The great decrease in railroad and house building would inevitably cut down the demand for iron if no change of tariff were threatened, and the two influences together make the decrease serious. The early trade in boots and shoes this year was good, but afterward that business slackened with others. The wool trade and manufacture are exceedingly dull. The Providence report to the Mercantile Agency says: "The wool trade was never so stag-nant as it has been so far this year, and the manu-the nature of these cannon. Ferhaps they like to have facturers report a dull and dragging business." Many knit goods works in this State are closed, and the production is estimated at 20 per cent be-

low last year. Crop uncertainties are felt the more because a vast expansion of trade and traffic was expected this year throughout the West, and many towns and railroads were built, with thousands of stores and enormously increased facilities for business. "The Cincinnati Price Current" still estimates the yield of wheat at less than 400,000,000 bushels, even if spring wheat yields abundantly, and the recent weather has been a little less favorable for this and other crops. Prices of grain have changed but little during the past week, but cotton has fallen an eighth, speculators being compelled to unload. Lard and oil are both lower, but speculation lifts coffee again. Prices continue to average slightly lower, the decline in all commodities since January 1 having been 7 per cent.

Reports of failures show that the increase in number for the second quarter of 1888 was greater than the decrease during the first quarter. The quarter's roll of disasters exceeds that of the second quarter of 1887 by 336, or 12 1-2 per cent, while the increase in liabilities is 27 per cent. There is no lack of currency anywhere: where monetary pressure exists, it is caused by diversion of capital to real estate or other operations. The latest returns of payments through banks show a general decline, averaging over 10 per cent outside New-York, and for the month of June about 7 per cent, while the decline at this city has been about 24 per cent. Much of the difficulty in trade results from the over-confident purchases which made business so brisk a few months ago, but have not been justified by consumption.

Stocks have slightly declined again, averaging but \$57.84 at the close of the week, against \$58 27 the week before and \$61 06 at the opening nor decreased circulation during the past week. and the banks continue to expand loans, which now exceed \$377,000,000. From the course of exchanges it might be inferred that foreign trade was a probable excess of \$14,000,000 or more in at a loss to see upon what ground they can \$13,000,000 larger, and exports about \$18,000,000 smaller, than for the first half of 1887. The transfer of funds to this market on account of the Canadian loan of \$20,000,000, large sums having been loaned here at low rates, has for the time affected the market, but this, like other leans, will be followed by withdrawals hereafter. Happily for this country, the disposition of foreigners to invest here does not yet seem to have ceased, and while they continue these investments form an element of strength.

AN INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS.

THE TRIBUNE'S readers will be glad this norning to peruse a Fourth-of-July speech which President Cleveland will deliver next Wednesday. It consists principally of a lucid and timely explanation of Mr. Cleveland's whereabouts during the war, and is as follows:

Fellow Soldiers: I understand that the opposition this early in the campaign is asking where I was during the late war. They inquire what I was doing during the sad interruption. I say to them, and I say to you, gentlemen, that during the unpleasantness there is no secret concerning my wherebouts. Gentlemen, I faced the horrors of intestine strife and the draft in Buffalo, New-York. I experienced the bitterness of civil war, gentlemen, in the city of Buffalo, Eric County, New-York.

Gentlemen, I can prove that I was in Buffalo, New-York. There is no question but that I was in Buffalo, New-York. They themselves know I n Buffalo, New-York. And still they ask scornfully, Where was he? Where was Grover Cleveland dur ing the war, they inquire, as if I might have been n Syracuse, or Utica, or Rome, or Athens, or Damascus, or Eagdad. Gentlemen, the proof is overwhelming that during that terrible four years, when brother's hand was turned against brother, when the father camped on the trail of the son, when the nephew had a long knife up his sleeve for the uncle, the proof is absolutely positive, gentlemen, that during this dark time I was in Buffalo, New-York. And still they ask in hollow accents, Where was

fair land like water, when life after life was being given up, when the safety of this great Republic trembled in the balance, then, in this darkest hour, I say, with death, and desolation, and blackness settling like a pall over us, then, I repeat, with all this came the horrors of the draft! It rolled along and over fair Buffalo like a poisonous, pestilent wind, and I had to pay \$400 for a substitute

Gentlemen, talk as you please, but \$400 doesn't grow on every bush. During that terrible four years, the most terrible any country on the face of the globe ever experienced, many a man gave his life, many a wife gave her husband, many a mother gave her son; but look at me-stacking up \$400 for a substitute! All honor to that man, that wife, that mother, say I;

but don't forget that humble resident of Buffalo, New-York, who went down in his breeches pocket for \$400 ! And still they ask with a cheap sneer, Where was he during those four years !-did he go to the front ! Gentlemen, he had to get to the front with that \$400!

Where was he during them four years, hey? Hustling for \$400 to buy a mercenary substitute! I told him if he was a man he ought to be willing fight for his country for \$25, or \$30 at the outside, but it didn't move him.

Again, the opposition says that I took no interest in the war. They claim that I sat at Buffalo with my feet on my desk, and said these internal strifes always made me tired. Gentlemen, it gives me the most exquisite pleasure to say that I have the proof of the faisity of this charge in black and white,

my hand a letter written by me to my substitute, which I will read you: Buffalo, N. Y., October 16, 1863. GEORGE BRINSKE, On the Bloody Field. My Dear George: Your letter again complaining that most of the quarters and halves among the money I gave you to make up that \$400 are punched is received. I am sorry I have not the plugs which came out of the holes,

Cut the enemy with a long knife, George. Jump on his collar. Make him think the new brick courthouse has

fallen on him. Don't give up the ship.

I am in favor, George, of having this war put down, and
I hope you'll do your part. I never have any use for the I hope you'll do your part. I never have any use for the enemy, and I hope you won't have. Down with the enemy, is my motto. Hit him in the stomach with the big end of your gun and double him up. Get him down, George, and rub his nose in the rich, alluvial soit of the Southern States. Jump up and roar at him and tell him that you're a wolf and that you eat snakes. Just hint to him that you enjoy a diet of raw snakes and Confederates. Tell him you were born in a cyclone, recked to sleep by a whirlwind, brought up in a tornado, and fought and whipped a sporting volcano at the early age of eleven years. That's the way to whisper to the enemy. Intimate to him that he can't monkey with old George Brinske when he's got his boots on. Rip him up the back. Bloody his nose and give him a black eye as big as a Mexican dollar. Wool him all over the Southern Confederacy. Make him sing low and crawl into obscurity and yank the obscurity in after

That, in a few words, is my idea of the way to treat the enemy. I don't think he deserves anything better, think I paid you too much when I gave you that \$400 but I don't expect any of it back. I am willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for my country when drafted, and you know it. Again reminding you to sock it to the enemy, I remain. Yours for war,

P. S .- Exterminate him !- you know whom I mean.

There you have it, fellow-veterans. I wrote that lotter in 1863, and those were my sentiments. Does that look as if I wanted peace? Not much; I wanted war, war; I wanted that substitute to earn his I might have gone to Canada and got away 8400. from the draft and costly substitute. I thought about it. I had lots of friends in Canada. But did I go there? No! a thousand times, no! Where was I? Comrades, I was in Buffalo, New-York, facing the music!

Of course I did not go into the army personally, but George was there. George was one of those kind of fellows who are always going into something. He went into the army, and later on went into the poor-house. He didn't get any \$400 that time, though. I didn't go to the front myself, of course. Gentlemen, you will agree with me that I am not built for war. How would I look resting my hands on my knees and stooping down and peering into the cannon's mouth looking for its back teeth? S'pose the blamed their mouths looked into, and perhaps they don't What do I know about muskets, and ramrods, and shells, and Gatling guns, and hard tack, and mules War isn't my hold, gentlemen. I can't run. Suppose I had been at the battle of Bull Run, which in opinion was the greatest battle of the conflict; suppose I had been in the lead there-what kind of a fix would I have been in by the time I had run down a hill, and snorted along a valley, and puffed up over a ridge, and wheezed across a level field? What good would it do in a battle for me to get behind a haystack and have the enemy peppering me around on the edges wherever I projected out into sight, No. gentlemen, there is no place for me on the gory field of battle.

Fellow-veterans, I thank you for your attention; I have done. The next time you see a hollow-eyed Republican standing humped up on the street corner, asking in sickening tones: "Where was he during them terrible four years?" you hurl this in his face, "He was in Buffalo, New-York!"

According to Speaker Carlisle, the campaign on which we are entering is the "last great struggle" of the Democracy. If that party is really in its death throes, Mr. Carlisle's astonishing frankness will not be likely to inspire it with the courage which it will require. Its "last great struggle," eh? Well, sound the trumpet for the advance!

Anent the current news of the conquests of the White Pacha in the Bahr el Ghazel country, some words of Mr. Stanley himself are remembered with interest. Speaking in London, three years ago, on the death of Gordon, he said: "Does it not now strike you that you, who urged him to his death in that almost hopeless contest, single-handed as he was, against the united savage hosts of North Central Africa, should take up the work he yearned to his death-day to accomplish; that is, do what you can to rescue the tribes of the Southern Bahr el Ghazel from the doom that surely awaits them if the help, such as you can give, is withheld?" This appeal was fruitless. But Mr. Stanof the year. The Treasury has neither increased ley is not the man to neglect his opportunities because others slight theirs, and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that, finding Emin in no danger and no pressing need of relief, he has diverted his expedition from its original object, more favorable. But exports from New-York show and is making himself a scourge to the slavedecrease of over \$2,000,000 in June, while im- traders of Bongo and Nyang Vara. In such a ports here have been \$35,375,000, against warfare his caravan, 414 strong, with 360 rifles, \$35,802,000 last year, and these figures point to would be a formidable factor, and his tact in winning the confidence and support of the natives, imports over exports for the month. Imports for | who would hail him as their deliverer from Arab State like that which Dr. Emin is administering so successfully.

Governor Hill told the County Democracy that the Democratic party demanded " a uniform liberal Excise law." He did not undertake to defend his veto of the excellent law passed by the last Legislature. Plainly, he condemned that measure because it was not "liberal" enough-that is, not liberal enough to the liquor-sellers. Liberality to the liquor interest is, perhaps, the Governor's strongest point.

Here is a passage from an editorial in that conservative and thoughtful journal, "The London Globe," which the self-respecting American citizen would do well to consider carefully before he casts his vote next fail.

As a rule the Presidential contest has very little in-erest for the Old World. On the present occasion, owever, an issue is involved which very closely con-erns Europe, more particularly Great Britain. Mr. develand has taken his stand on free trade, and, al-Cleveland has taken his stand on free trade, and, although his party managers have considerably planed down his platform, he is universally recognized in the States as pledged to initiate a new departure in fiscal policy. Nor can there be any doubt that he would set up to this understanding were he elected.

The central issue of the contest lies between the maintonance of the present fiscal system intact and its modification in the direction of free trade. And on that broad question Mr. Cleveland's candidature naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy.

Thenky are due to "The Globe" for such a

Thanks are due to "The Globe" for such a frank and explicit showing of hands. England's only interest in American politics lies in the direction of breaking down the American protective system, in order that English greed may be gorged at the expense of American industry. Let the workingmen of America keep "The Globe's" words well in mind, and determine whether they can vote for a candidate who " naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy."

Among the friends that President Cleveland has made, Governor Hill reckons the "friends of honesty, friends of courage, friends of economy, friends of lower taxation, friends of labor, friends of constitutional liberty, friends of every true Democratic doctrine." This almost deserves a place alongside of "The Brooklyn Eagle's" unrestrained culogium that Mr. Cleveland possesses the "firmness of Jackson," the "equipoise of Washington," the " moral frankness of John Quincy Adams," and the "intellectual qualities of Thomas Jefferson, improved by a profoundly religious temperament which the third President did not possess." Truly Grover is great and some are his worshippers!

It is more apparent now than ever-although there has not been much doubt about it at any time since 1884-that if you scratch a Mugwump, you find a Free Trader.

Larger water-mains are to be laid in a number of the streets of the city, including a portion of the dry-goods district. One reason for this is that the present mains afford an inadequate supply in case of fire. The precaution is a wise one. New-York is going to have plenty of water byand-by, and it is well to get ready for it.

The foreign tributes to President Cleveland may have some effect in determining his future residence. He has turned his back upon unhappy Buffalo, and is not strongly attached either toward Brooklyn or Albany. Washington will be an unpleasant home for him after his Indiana successor's inauguration. He can at least go to England and settle down. Mr. Lowell can introduce him in London society as the highest type of the best kind of Americanism, and he will be certain to be popular there. He might even get into Parliament after a while.

Speaker Carlisle says that the Mills bill was the result of a " careful investigation of the whole otherwise I would gladly forward them to you.

Pop it to the enemy, fleerge. Don't let him get the upper hand of you. Make it hot for him. Jump on him.

the result of a "careful investigation of the whole subject." Is it possible for any one to speak of the Dark
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the result of a "careful investigation of the whole subject." Is it possible for any one to speak of time in August. The throng which will listen to that speech will be none of your puny audiences.

Lantern cabal as a " careful investigation"? This is as loose a use of language as that of the author of the last Queen's speech to Parliament, which declared that the laws enacted for the government of Ireland had been " carefully carried into

PERSONAL

General Fremont is at Long Branch. The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, was recently observed among the distinguished visitors to the British House of Commons. He was introduced by Mr. W. P. Sinclair, member for Falkirk.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, with his wife, his mother and Mr. Lloyd Osborne, sailed from San Francisco a week ago in Dr. Merritt's Casco, the largest yacht in those waters. The voyage will last seven months, and will include visits to the Marquesas Islands, Otaheste and Honolulu. Mr. Stevens continue his literary work during the cruise, a seek new sources of inspiration in the lands at he visits.

The interest taken by possible Presidential candidates in the proceedings of the Chicago Convention re-calls an incident during the Republican Convention calls an incident during the Republican Convention of 1884 in which Senator Edmunds figured. The operator in the office of the Secretary of the Senate was engaged in receiving the ballots for President. As he took them from the wires he read them aloud to the score or more of Senators and Representatives who stood around the instrument. The last of these ballots announced a victory for Blaine, 207 votes for Arthur, 7 for Logan, 15 for Hawley, 2 for Lincoln and 41 for Edmunds, less than half the number cast for him on the first ballot. As this vote was announced, the Senator from Vermont entered unperceived. Knitting his brows and smiling quirzically at those about him, he said: "This man Edmunds is a h— of a fellow, isn't he?"

"The American Register," "is a tall and beautiful woman, and there is a possibility that she may become the Queen of Italy. I have seen it recently ascome the queen of Italy. I have seen it recently asserted—I know not with how much truth—that the
present Crown Prince of Italy is not very strong, and
has not, humanly speaking, a very long lease of life.
However that may be, this is sure, that some sudden
accident (which may Heaven avert) might easily
take off King Humbert and his son. Then it would
be that the Prince Amadeo would be the rightful heir
to the throne of Italy, and his spouse would be the
Queen of Italy.

Clan Gordon's memorial to the hero of Khartoum has been unveiled at Aberdeen. It consists of a colossal statue of Gordon, standing erect on a pedestal in front of the Robert Gordon College, an institution which was founded by an earlier member of the clan.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Acadian Recorder," of Halifax: "Those on this side of the border who are real Canadians as heart will pray for the defeat of General Harrison and the collapse of the Republican party." And the Democrats on this side of the border will vote as the Canadians pray.

"Rumor says that Mrs. Cleveland is beating every tennis player that comes along." Of course. Do you suppose a fellow with any sort of courtest is going to make the first lady in the land feel bad by getting about twenty-'leven points to her none? What are you giving us? Go to.—(Burliagton Free Press.

An Ohio Democratic paper says that the bandanna will be the talisman of the party in the present campaign. Yes, the people will be asked to vote for Cleveland and free trade, because Mr. Thurman uses a red handkerchief.

Getting Down Mildly.—"So you've been fishing this afternoon instead of going to school, I hear," said the old man, as he scatted himself at the table and glared birch rods at the boy. "Never mind, sir, you just wait until after supper. What have we got here wife, I'm hungry as a wolf?"

"Brook trout, pa," hastily explained the boy. "I caught 'em."

"That so?" said the old man, as he helped himself liberally; "but you mustn't neglect your education, my dear little boy; that will never do, you know."

—(The Epoch.

Some would-be funny Democratic papers are asking

Some would-be funny Democratic papers are asking

the question: "Will Harrison be elected?" and then they answer it by printing his name backward as fol-lows: "No, sir, rah?" But the thing is a boomerang as the following will show: Will Harrison be defeated ! No. sir, rah! Will Cleveland be elected? No. sir. rah! Next. A Strong Drawing Card.—Luxury Loving Daughter—Oh, mamma, the paper says at Pills, Plaster & Co.'s drug store they are giving soda water free to all customer.

Customers.

Practical Mother—How nice that is. Tell your Aunt Sarah and Aunt Jane and grandma and the girls to get their hats on. We'll go around there this very morning and get a postage stamp.—(Omaha World.

Mr. Thurman's physician says that the old Roman needs exercise. But running is the worst kind of exercise for such an old man.

A Charitable View.—Miss Lulu Japonica—Rose Bouchs was a hateful thing to leave you out of the dinner she gave for Sir Rotton Rowe!

Miss Charity Bail—Oh, don't say that! I think she is a very sensible girl!

Miss Lulu Japonica—Well, I think it's very noble of you to say such nice things about her, but—Miss Charity Rall—Yes; you see, she naturally wished to be the prettiest girl in the room!—(Puck.

That quondam Mugwump paper, "The Boston Transcript," in noticing the courtesies paid to Govwho would nait him as their deriverer him as the deri work when it endeavors to boit this dish of Hill crow." Well it is used to that sort of thing. Four years ago it bolted a similar dish of Cleveland crow.

A hopeful view—"I am afraid, Bobby," said his mother, "that when your papa comes home all thred out with his day's work, and learns what a naughty boy you've been, he will punish you."

"Perhaps, Ma," replied Bobby, with hope strong in his breast, "he will be too tired to feel like punishing me."—(The Epoch. "The Saloon Journal" heartfly and enthusiastically

indorses the renomination of President Cleveland. "The Saloor Journal" knows its friends. We violate no confidence in stating that the snow drifts have disappeared in Maine and New-Hampshire,

The only frigid thing in those States now is the Dem ocratic party. Slightly Mixed.-Mistress (to maid who he

"A disappointing platform," is the general verdict of the Democratic papers in regard to the Republican platform. When you disappoint your enemies by certain move, it is the best possible evidence that the

move was a wise one. How the young idea is taught to shoot, with toy pistois and pickaninny bombs, whatever they may be, in the suburbs of Boston, is set forth in this neatly-printed dodger, Which, in attractive pink and black, has been flying about the southern part of the city for

several days: CELEBRATE THE FOURTH. CELEBRATE THE FOURTH,
BOYS AND GIRLS;
A TOY PISTOL AND CAPS
TO
EVERY BOY,
PICKANINNY BOMB AND CAPS
TO
EVERY GIRL,
Purchasing a Pair of Boots, i
shoes, Tennis Shobs,
or Sneakers,
From To-day until July 4th, at
— 'S, — STREET
— (Boston Tran

-(Boston Transcript. Mrs. Shaw, the American whistling lady, so well known in this city, is getting ten guineas a whistle in That is the way to whistle to keep your courage up.

When Annie Louise Cary returned from her study abroad, she came in concert company with Nisson. Cary was only at the beginning of her earnings, comparatively, and had but a limited wardrobe. Nilsson always asked her what she was going to wear, and then adapted her own dress to suit Miss Cary's, her own wardrobe being so full and varied. This was done in full kindness for Miss Cary, and was one of the ways in which she showed her natural delicacy of spirit. This is so pretty a story that the Listener has almost a misgiving ir printing it, lest some authority on the subject should come along and insist upon spoiling it by demonstrating that Cary, at the epoch alluded to, had two dresses to Nilsson's one, or that Nilsson did exactly the other thing, or that in some other way the fact was exactly the opposite of that stated. But he will venture it, confident that the story will go a good way, at any rate, before the expert correction can overtake it.

A GRACEFUL CORRECTION.

From The New York World.

Upon the authority of more than one campaign biography, "The World" has been led to make the biography, "The World" has been led to make the biography, "The World" has been led to make the biography, "The World" has been led to make the lands accept the position of Supreme Court Reporter in Indiana. As a varier of fact, it seems that General Harrison entered the army as captain of Company A, of the 70th Indiana Regiment, in July, 1862, and was mustered out with his command at the close of the war. He was elected to the civil office referred to in 1864, but did not enter upon the discharg of his duties until the close of the war. The army record of General Harrison is first-class. "The World" aims to General Harrison is first-class. "The World" aims to deal only with facts. It is not always an easy matter to obtain them when the demon of politics is abroad in the land. From The New-York World.

AN ELECTRICAL CAMPAIGN BEGUN. From The San Jose (Cal.) Times. The bright "San Jose Times" has this to say: "An Oregon squaw having been killed by lightning, her friends began digging to find what hurt her. In this incident as a hint for the Oregon Democracy."

AN EAGERLY EXPECTED EVENT.

From The Chicago Mail.